CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Ree. Breach of the Chikkhola Dam in Chamarajanagar Taluk

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊಳೆ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಒಡೆದಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಇಂದು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ನೆನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಾಗ, ಅವರು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕಹೊಳೆ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಒಡೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕಳಿಸಿರುವಂತಹ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದೇ ?

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ.

Sri S. PUTTASWAMY (Chamarajnagar.)—I beg to call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Public Works and Electricity to the damage caused due to the breach in Chikkahole dam in Chamarajanagar Taluk.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA. (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—Madam Speaker, in pursuance of the promise held out that I would make a statement on the flood damages that have been caused due to the breach in Chickkahole Reservoir, in Chamarajanagar Taluk, on 8th December 1972, I am making the following statement :

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SUVARNAVATHI VALLEY

The Suvarnavathi River otherwise called Honnuhole has its origin in Hassanur Ghat situated to the south of Chamarajnagar Taluk and close to the border between Mysore and Tamilnadu States. It takes its origin at an elevation of 4,500 ft. above mean sea level.

Chikkahole is a tributary to Suvarnavathi River and the confluence is about 1½ miles to the north of Attagulipura in Chamarajanagar Taluk. After flowing in Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and Kollegal Taluks for about 35 miles, the river joins Cauvery near Kollegal.

The maximum rainfall in the hilly region of the catchment is about 90 inches. The rainfall reduces itself to about 15 to 20 inches in the plains lower down. The lands on the either bank of the river are being very flat, they are often subjected to inundation during floods of Suvarnavathy.

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A reservoir across Chikkahole was sanctioned in order to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 4,776 acres. It was commissioned to service in June 1968. Most part of the area under the reservoir is now developed.

Another reservoir across Suvarnavathi River is now under construction for providing irrigation facilities to an additional area of 7,000 acres and also to provide assured irrigation to 9,694 acres of wet lands, under the existing anes and tanks.

Suvarnavathy Valley is exceptionally fertile. The area is mostly covered by paddy, sugarcane, coconut, areca plantation and mulbery. The villages are mostly situated on the bank of the river. During floods, the low lying parts of the villages and lands on either side will be under water for short periods till the floods recede. This is more or less a normal feature in the area.

There are about 29 tanks in Valley. They are fed both directly or indirectly by this river. There are 17 feeder channels that feed the tanks during floods. Honganwadi/Anicut is the first and the only pucca anicut with a masonry body wall and a regulator. The rest of the anicuts are all burshwood anicuts which are put up every year by farmers and get washed away during floods.

EXECUTION AND MANAGEMENT

Chikkahole Project is a medium irrigation project. The tank is constructed across Chickhole stream in order to provide irrigation facilities to the arid areas in Chamarajanagar Taluk. It was administratively approved for Rs. 46.5 lakhs in G. O. No. PWD 5 CRP 57 dated 3-10-1959. Preliminary works were taken up on piece-work system. Later, the work was entrusted on tender to M/s. Mani & Co, Contractors, Madras, during may 1960. The work was under the control and management of the Executive Engineer, Chamarajanagar Division till 18-6-1966. This was later transferred to Kabini Reservoir Division in G. O. No. PWD 41 SCO 66, dated 16-4-1966. After the works were completed, the project was transferred back to Chamarajanagar Division for maintenance from 2.7.1969 as per G. O. No. PWD 1 MCR 69 dated 5.4.1969. Throughout the construction period, the overall technical and financial control over the project was exercised by the Chief Engineer, Irriagation Projects (South). After completion and handing over the project for maintenance to Chamarajanagar Division, the Control and supervision was shifted to the Chief Engineer, MI & PER, Bangalore.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project is situated about 8 miles from Chamarajanagar adjacent to Chamarajanagar-Satyamangal Road and in between Ankanasettppura and Attigulupura in Chamarajanagar Taluk. The catchment is a hilly area of 157 sq miles. The average annual rainfall is 26 inches. There are no rain gauges in the catchment area to correctly assess the rail-fall.

The dam is one of stone masonry in surki mortar with an Ogee type central spillway. The length of the dam is 2,279 ft. and its height is 82 ft. above the mean bed level. It is designed for a live storage of 352 M. Cft. and utilisation of 775 M. Cft. The full Reservoir Level is 2474 (M. S. L.) while the top level of the dam is 2479 (M. S. L.) This leaves a free-board of 5 ft, above the Full Reservoir Level. It is intended to irrigate 2,400 acres of paddy, stabilisation irrigation to 600 acres and 1,073 acres of semi-dry. This makes a total of 4,076 acres. There are two irrigation canals on the left bank-one at a higher level and the other at a lower level. There are 4 vertical lift type spillway gates of 32' x 11'. They are capable of being operated both manually and electrically and designed for a flood discharge of 15,000 cusecs.

CONDITIONS PRIOR TO BREACH

The rainfall as recorded at Chamarajanagar on the 7th morning i.e., the day previous to the day of breach was 22 mm or 3/4". There was continuous rain at Chamarajanagar on the night of 7-12-72 The rain guage recorded on 8-12-72 at a.m. was 35.6 mm or 1½". On the 7th evening the reservoir level was 2469 (MSL). This means that the level was 5 feet below the maximum water level. The Assistant Engineer visited the dam site on the 7th evening at 7 p.m It was raining the whole day. It is reported that he instructed the operators to life the gate as soon as the level goes upto 2471 or 72'. The next morning, i.e., on 8-12- 2, the Asstt. Engineer visited the dam site at 6-30 a m. of the order of about 52,000 cusecs at the confluence This flow was augmented by the flows of the cross-streams and breached tanks, etc. and the maximum discharge was of the order of about 60,000 cusecs by the time it reached Kollegal.

5-30 P.M.

Structual damages (PWD)

The dam had breached to a length of about 350' to a depth of 40', involving a loss of about 7000 to 10000 cubic meters of masonry.

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The first casualty of the breach was the brick masonry bridge at Mile 6/132 on Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam road. This is completely washed away. The next casualty is the century old Hongalwadi Anecut, situated about 5 miles below Chikhole Dam site. The anecut, its head works and the appreach channel are washed away. All the brush-wood anes have disappreared.

The culverts and causeways on Chamarajanagar B.R. Hills road and the approach to bridge at Alur are severely damaged.

A good portion of the road from Santhemarahally to Kollegal *via* Yelandur got submerged in water. The depth of the water varied from 1' to 3' dependiagton the lie of the country. All communication between towns and villages were cut off at various places. This created islands of some villages.

2 tanks in Chamarajanagar, 6 in Yelandur and 3 in Kollegal, making a total of 11 tanks, breached. The magnitude of the damages to the tanks is yet to be assessed.

The water supply to Chamarajanagar town has been cut off. The Low Lift Pumphouse has got submerged. About 400' of raising main has been disturbed. This is being repaired.

PARTICULARS OF DAMAGE TO THE DAM:

The breach of the dam is to a length of 350' and a depth of about 40' in between chainage 1700 and 2050. It is about 84' away from the sipllway. The total estimated masonry that has been washed out is of the order of 7,000—10,000 cubic metres. The breach face is vartical to depth of about 12' on the left side. It had gradually sloped down to about 40' at the centre of the breach.

It is seen from the records that during construction of the dam, some cracks were observed in Chainage 1740 to 1870. This was in 1963. The masonry dam had gone upto varying levels from R.L 2460 to R.L. 2472 on the right side As many as 8 cracks were observed. It is more or less in this reach that the present breach has taken place.

The Deputy Director of Mines and Geology has, at that time observed that the foundation starta exhibited highly weathered formation. He recommended intensive grouting operations. In pursaunce of his recommendations, intensive consolidation grouting and curtain grou-ing were done. The grouting was done by M/s. Cementation Company.

FLOOD DAMAGES

Magnitude of the floods.

As already pointed out, people of the area are generally used to normal floods and its damages. The present flood is of an unprecedented magnitude. It had been so on account of the breach of Chikkhole Dam. Owing to cyclonic effect, there was heavy rain-fall in the valley and its catchment. Tanks began surplussing. Suvarnavathi river and its tributaries were themselves in spate. The sudden breach of the dam added to the magnitude of the normal flood. This was further aggravated be breach of as many as 11 tanks. Suvarnavathi river itself discharged at the dam site round about 17,000 cusecs; Chikkhole discharged about 35,000 cusecs after the breach. The total discharge was thus As per earlier instruction, found the gates lifted by 2 to 2½ ft. The water level was 2473.5 M.S.L. at that time. This amounts to a rise of 4½' in about 12 hours working out to an average rise of 4½" per hour The water level being just 1/2' below the maximum water level, the Asstt. Engineer is reported to have operarer to rise the gates further by about two feet and returned to Chamarajanagar for break-fast. On reaching Chamarajanagar, he sent information to the Executive Engineer explaining the position.

It is ascertained that in October and November, 1972, the reservior level had come upto M. W. L.—the surplus being regulated through the gates. On enquriry, the Asstt. Engineer informed that he did not apprehend any danger as according to him, the level coming to F.R L. is a normal featurs. As per the instruction of the Asstt. Engineer; the operators further raised the gates upto 3' by manual operations as power was said to be on a single phase. It is ascertained from the Mysore State Electricity Board that at 9-25, there was atripping of the high tension 11 KV line supplying power to the dam site. The Asstt. Engineer is said to have returned to the dam site at 10-45 a.m. when he saw the people running from dam-site.

In the meantime, the Executive Engineer having come to know from a messenger that power had failed, he came to the dam-site at about 10.45 a.m. By that time, the breach had taken place at 10-40 a.m. Just before the breach, the level is said to be about 2474' *i.e.*, maximum water level and the discharge was of the order of 5,700 cusecs through the gates. According to the Executive Engineer, the assessed discharge in the breach was about 35,000 cusecs. The water level came down by about 20' in about half an hour

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

Immediately the breach was seen by the Executive Engineer nformation was spread out in all possible manner to all concerned The Revenue, police, PWD, Panchayat Raj Officers were alerted

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Information was broacas' to the district and state level authorities. Revenue' Police PWD officers took the help of the local people and acted promptly to propagate information and did all that they could to rescue men add cattle in danger.

Water rushed to the lands and villages on either side of the river and covered all low lying areas. It may be mentioned here that owing to rains, most of the people and cattle were in the villages except very few in the field huts. While those neer the dam site were taken unwares, those at a distance had advnnce nformation about the danger. The flood water has taken about 5 to 6 hours to reach Yelandur and about 8 to 9 hours to Kollegal.

On 8th, a contingent of armed Reserve was rushed to Yelandur and Chamarajanagar to rescue the people in distress. They were assisted by the local police and the fire brigade unit which had brought expert swimmers from Mysore. Further, a rescue party of 50 Home Guards and 50 Fire Brigade men were rushed from Bangalore to Yelandur with their boats. Ambnlance van from Mysore was pressed into service. The Army Headquarters of Bangalore sent rescue parties from MEG Unit with folding boats Mechanised boats from Nugu and K. R. Sagar were also put to action. The Police party and the Home Guard unit weni in MEG boats to locate the meroontd villagers inspite of swift current in the river and established contacts with such villages. The Police search party located and rescued a party of one woman and four children stranded in Ambale mutt and took them to place of safety.

Loss of life and property :

In Siddiahnapur village in Chamarajanagar Taluk, 5 unfortunate members of a family of 7 were washed away in the flood, while two survivors were perched on the top of a tree. They were located and taken to place of safety. It is very unfortunate that a pregnant woman at Yelandur, a college student with an associate boy at Alur and two others were taken unawares and washed away in the flood. About 6 people are still reported to be missing In Chandakavadi village, three people were found perched on trees and they were rescued. About 200 villagers of Budithittu who were rendered homeless by flood havoc were rescued and conveyed to Chamarajanagar Town. Similarly, 400 villagers in Mole village were rescued and conveyed to Kollegal town. In Yelandur town, about 600 people of the town were got evacuated to places of safety in the town. By means of country boats and floats, the police search party effectively saved seueral hundred heads of cattle from being washed away. Revenue people acted promptly in providing food and shelter for the

destitutesr Food Centres were established. wherever necessary and all assistance including medical aid was given. The Deputy Commissioner has arranged local relief committees to look after the boarding and lodging arrangements to those rendered homeless The PWD joined hands with. Revenue and Police hud made all arrangements including transport and service to make the evacuation operations successful. Many local philanthrophic people readily contributed all their might in these humanitarian operations,

Consequent on the sudden outrage of the floods, some of the villages became unapproachable. In all villages, people were found busy running away for life leaving all their belongings. Depth of the water in the villages was anywhere from 1 to 4' depending on the lie of the land. As many as 2876 hutments and buildings got collapsed, some partly and most of them fully. Cash, clothes, foodgains and other belongings including the coconut stacked for sale in the garden and houses were also washed away. All the paddy fields on either side of the river became submerged and lost in the flood. The level of flow in some of the gardens was anywhere between 8 and 9 feet above the ground. Even when the flood got subsided, on 10th, there was still 4 to 4 1/2' of water flowing in the coconnt garden.

Yelandur town bacame divided into a number of islands, Budhithittu, Kudlur, Kannagala, Hebsur, Yeriyur, Maddur, Agara, Mamballi and Utamballi and a number of other populous villages have suffered very heavy damages. A number of villages like Homma, Amble etc.. were marooned and approach could not be established even on 10th evening, On the whole, the devastation and flood havoc was a most pathetic scene. It was heart-rending to see the people striving for life.

As a result of this flood calamity, 10 people have lost their lives, 6 are still missing, about 15,000 people rendered homeless, about 2876 houses collapsed, about 267 cattle dead, 33 villages affected, 11 tanks breached and standing crops either lost or damaged in about 9,342 acres and a number of private pumpsets washed away. Apart from this, thousands of acres of land have suffered from erosion and deposit of silt and sand. The approximate cost of the crop lost is of the order of 16 crores of rupees. The loss in respect of houses, land, structures, cash and other movables is yet to be assessed. It will easily go over a crore of rupees.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore visited some of the areas and directed all the top officers to spare no time and money to save the lives of people and make immediately shelter and feeding arrangements. He has also made necessary allotments to the Deputy Commissioner to go ahead with the works.

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The Minister for Public Works and Electricity, in company with the Divisional Commissioner, the Chief Engineer the Member of the Legislature, the Presidents of the Taluk Board and other leading people of the area inspected most of the affectad areas in Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and Kollegal Taluks. After inspection, he convened a meeting of all the leading public of the area and appealed to them to raise to occasion and help the people in distress in kind and coin. He constituted a District Level Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, Members of the Legislature, Presidents of the Municipal Council and Presidents of the Taluk Boards of the three talukas as Members with powers to co-opt. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Nanjangud is the Member-Secretary, In response to the appeal, there came a spontaneous contributions of Rs. 13,000 (Rs 5,000 in cash and Rs. 8.000 in grains). The Committee is authorised to spend the contributions made by philanthrophic persons in such manner as the Committee may deem fit to provide relief to the distressed. An officers meeting was also summoned to evolve a plan of action to see that the people are rehabilitated expeditiously. Instructions have been issued to make immediate collection of bamboos, poles, thatties and other building materials to provide for at least 2,876 hutments. Forest Department has been alerted to stock it immediately. The P.W.D. will provide the necessary transport. Orders have been issued to feed all the 15,000 people at least for a minimum period of two weeks. The Deputy Commissioner has authorised the local officers to grant to a tune of Rs. 4 per family per day. Action is being taken to organise grain contres in the villages with the help of local committees already appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. All out efforts will be made by Government to see that people who are rendered istress and homeless would be rehabilitated expeditiously.

Government would place on record the excellent services that have been done by the Police, Revenue, Military, Home Guards, Fir, Brigade, P.W.D., panchayatraj institutions and the Members of the Legislature and the members of the public who have spontaneousle raised to the occasion to see that the least harm is caused to tht life and property on this memorable occasion. It is God's grace thae this calamity has not taken place in the nights. If that were soy thousands of people would have been washed away and thousands of cattle would have been lost let alone the belongings.

Orders have been issued to the Officers of P.W.D. that all out efforts should be made to restore all structural damages to roads bridges, tanks, anecuts, breached dam and it will be done.

Proposals estimated to cost about Rs 30-00 lakhs - Rs. 1-85 lakhs for food and Rs. 4/- per day per family. Rs. 12-00 lakhs for building maierials supply at Rs. 400/- per hutment, Rs. 15-00 lakhs for cash relief under the provisions of the Flood Relief and Rs. 1-2 lakhs for miscellaneous, is under way. Pending orders of Government, the Divisional Commissioner has been authorised to go ahead with the food supply operations and supply of building materials.

Long range assistance by way of interest free loans for reclamation and rehabilitation and construction of houses under Rural Housing Scheme for such of those who are desirous of availing this would be examined and assistance given to the extent necessary.

I know that the Members are anxious to know the causes for the breach of the dam It is too early for me to say what are all the factors that have contributed for this calamity. However, I wish to assure this House that Government would appoint an expert committee to go in to the matter and spell out the reasons for this damage and fix the responsibility, if there be any.

Government desires to lay on record its deep sense of grief on the death of unfortunate people who have lost their lives inthis unforeseen calamity and convey its condolence to the members of the deceased famiiy.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ.— ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ವರ್ಕ್‌ಮೆನ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

It is said that the main reason for the calamity is the defective workmanship of the contractors who have miserably failed to do satisfactory work.

Sri H.M CHANNABASAPPA.- It is not a matter in which neither myself nor yourself can straightaway say what exactly is the cause. That is why I have made the assurance that Goverment will take immediate action to appoint an expert Committe and they will take stock of all points and submit their report.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.— ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾಲ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್ ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ. – ತಾವು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಡೀಟೇಲ್ಡ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ನನಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ನೆಗ್ಲಿಜೆಂಟ್ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನಾಹುತ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶ ವೆರಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ. ೭ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಸಂಜೆ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ೮ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಆರೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಇದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ೭ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಸಂಜೆ ೫ ಜನ ಏನು ರೌಡಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ೫ ಜನವೂ ಪತ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ೮ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟೆಮೇಲೆ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಸ್ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾರಾಪಟ್‌ನ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರು ಓವರ್‌ಫ್ಲೋ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಜೂನಿಯರ್

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವನು ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು. ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು ಸುಮಾರು ೯-೪೫ಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಫೇಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಯುಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಆಪರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಧಗಂಟೆ ಆಪರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ೨ ಇಂಚು, ಮೂರು ಇಂಚು ಗೇಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎ. ಡಬ್ಲೂ. ಏನು ೭೪ ಇದ್ದದ್ದು ೬೦—೭೦ ಕ್ರಾಸ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ಯಾರಪಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಓವರ್ ಫ್ಲೋ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ....ಅದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೆಗ್ಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್. ಏನೇನು ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಮಾಡಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಮಾಡಲಿ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್‌ಕಮಿಟಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ಇದು ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ೨ ಜನ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಮಾಡಿ, ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಿ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥ ಯಾರೇ ಇರಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಶಿವಯ್ಯ.— ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಅನಾಹುತ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಸಬ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಪವರ್ ಕ್ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಕಟ್ಟುವಾಗ ನಾನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಪ್ಪು ಬಿಂತು ಆಗಲೇ ಅನುಮಾನವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿತೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ಯಾರಯಾರನ್ನೋ ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನಾಹುತ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು, ಸಬ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ವರ್ಕ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ೩-೪ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಡಿಪ್ರೇಷನ್ ಶುರುವಾದಮೇಲೆ ವಿಪರೀತ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಂತು, ಆದರೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ೧೦ ಜನಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಅನಾಚರಣೆಯು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಒಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸ ಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀರು ಬಂತು, ಉರುಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶುರುವಾಯಿತು ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಒಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.- ತಾವು ಒಂದು ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ವರದಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅನಾಹುತಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣ ಕರ್ತರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಅವರ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂತು. ಈ ಅನಾಹುತ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿರುಕು ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು. ಡ್ಯಾಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರುಕು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೂ ಆ ಬಿರುಕನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಿತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಏಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿಗೆ ವರ್ಕ್ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನಾಹುತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ವಾಯಿತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಮಾ ಫೇಸಿಕೇಸ್ ಇದೆ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.— ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಓದಿದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ಯಾಮ್ ಅನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಬ್ರೀಜ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೧ ಗಂಟೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಳಂದೂರು ಮೂರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಾಮರಾಜ ನಗರದ ೨ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿರಿಷ್ಠಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೀರು ಬಂದು ಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಅವಾಂತರ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ

ಹೋಗಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅದು ಕಡೆ ಇರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಹೋಗಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಏನೇನು ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಇಳಿದು ಆ ಭಾಗದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ಯಾಮೇಜಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ ಎಷ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್.— ೧೯೬೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಮಣಿ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆಗ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಯಾರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ್ ಅರಸ್.— ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್.— ತಾವು ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಯಾರೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಧಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿಯುತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ನಮಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಬೀರತಕ್ಕವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರು ಯಾರು ? ಈಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉನ್ನತ ಹುದ್ದೆಯಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಏಳು ಘಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹತ್ತು ಘಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ, ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಂಟು ಘಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂತು ಈಗ ಐದು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ತಮಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾತರತೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಡ್ಯಾಮ್ ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್‌ನೊಳಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆಗ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ಕಳವಳ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆದಂಥ ಹಾರ್ಷ್ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಂಪ್ಲೇಂಟ್ ಬಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ಹಾಗೆ ಇಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ .— ನನಗೆ ಜನ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಏನು ಮಾತಲಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ .— ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟೆಡ್ ಪಾರ್ಟೀಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹೀಗೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಗಲೇ ಪೇಪರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ. ಸೋರ್ಸ್ ನಿಂದ ಇಂಥ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಬಂತು ಎಂದು ಓದಿದೆ. ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ.ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? There may be some interested parties who also create a cloud in these matters. Any way Iam pretty certain and I want to assure the House it is not my intention to safeguard any individual except the interest of the country.
ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಏನು ಆಗಬೇಕು ? ಹೆಸರು, ಕುಲ, ಜಾತಿ.....

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ .— ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದರು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ .— ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಎರಡು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೇಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಒಂದು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಅಷ್ಯೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ .— ಹೇಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಮರೆ ಮಾಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA :—It is not desirable to bring in any names here on the floor of the House. When an enquiry is going to be held, you can also give evidence.

ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರು ಇಂಥವರು ಇದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ .—ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ .— ನನಗೆ ಏನು ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ .— ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವಂಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಥವರು ಕೆಲವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಜಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ .— ಅವರು ಯಾರು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ತಾವು ಬಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ತಾವುಗಳು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತದಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ—ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ .— ಅದನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :— The House will now adjourned to mee at 1 p m. tomorr w.

The House adjourned at six of the clock to meet again at One of the clock on Wednesday the 13th December 1972.

WD 18359—GPB—550—26-1-74